Extract of a letter from a gentleman trav-

elling to the North to his friends in Virginia, dated 1821.
I have thought of you oftener and more tenderly this summer than I have for time gone by-and I set down to tell you how this has happened: In the first place I have had more lessure to think of you, for I have been travelling and, in the next place, I have been travelling in a direction full of associations of thought and feeling derived from you, for I have been quite as far to the North, I suspect, as your hero C. C. ever was though I must confess the morth stars never appeared to the south As we passed through Trenton, I thought of we passed through Trenton, I thought of "Christmas day in 76," and that brought you with a groupe of hearty fellows from Richmond, before my mind's eye, and I thought of "departed joya." After that your image was by my side whenever I approached an interesting scene of revolution ary wars. Princeton, where Gen. Mercer fell—the tree was pointed out to me, and is still preserved, and I saw the tears in your eyes-then Kingston, New Brunswick and New York In going up the North River you were with me continually, & I saw your eyes alternately, sparkling with triumph at some recollected achievements, as in gazing on Stony Point, as we passed, or flaming with indignation at the remembrance of As nold's treason, when the spot was pointed out to us at which the Vulture sloop of war as when the grave of the generous, and ac-complished. Andre was indicated. Then came West Point, the subject of so much solicitude and bloody strife in the revolution ton and Putnam, which stand like two old chroniclers of aweful days, long since gone by So far, however, you were only one of a party, associated and grouped together in my recollection; but when returning from lake George, we fell into the route of Burgoyne's invading army, you were, if not all alone, at least the lord of the ascendant, and all that I could recollect of "Jack the King's commander," I chaunted aloud and merrily.—O! thought I, if my dear P——were but here to give it all to us, how much njoy it, and how much would be enjoy theses scenes-

Then "First he came to Canady, next to Ticonderoga,

And leaving those away he goes straitway to Saratoga. To Ticonderoga, we should have gone from the head of Lake George if we could have got a safe boat, but leaving those away we went (Ohl what a falling off) straightway for Saratoga. We fell in at Burgoyne's track at Sandy Hill, a beautiful little village on a high and most commanding site, at the point at which you observe on your map, as-cending from Albany, the North River bend at right angles to the west. Thence, going down the river on the eastern bank, two miles and a half, and within half a mile of Old Fort Edward, we were shewn the spring at which the Indians who had charge of Miss McRea, stopped to drink, when they were disrovered and fired on by the whites, and the tree on the root of which she was found sitting. She was found after the action was over, says the historian, stomahawk. ed and scalped and tied to the tree:' there being a house near, I borrowed an axe and cut a chip out of that identical root for you, which, with some other holy relies, I shall send you by the first opportunity. The tree is a flourishing pine stump, 50 feet high-full of balls, the top twisted off by a storm, indicating, thereby, the disapprobation of heaven at such cruel barbarity inflicted on innocence itself—on the bark of the pine tree is engraved, Janney McRea, 1777, at the toot of the tree a fine spring breaks out, and the water flowing from it forever silent and forever sad ' At Fort Edward there is a little village-and while our horses were watering, I procuied a revolutionary bullet or two, which had been dug out of the wall of the fort. We got to the village of Saratoga to dinner, the field on which Burgoyne laid down his arms, being immediately in front of the tavern, and distant about half a mile-this field is now a beautiful piece of meadaw land at the junction of Fish Creek meadaw and at the junction of rish Creek with the North River, which you can also see on the map. I have some relics, also, from this field for you. You remember that Burgoyne was on his retreat endeathat get back to Fort Edward and wouring to get back to Fort Edward and thence into Canada, when, finding his far-ther fetreat cut off, he surrendered on this plain; so in following his track down, we came to the field of surrender, before we came to the battle ground where he had for the first time become convinced of the errone ous estimate he had mane of the America character Having walked over the field of surrender, and pulled some boughs from a tree, near the spot at which Burgoyne's marquee was pitched, we moved down the marquee was pricened, we moved down the river in the evening, and about an hour by sun, came to the house in which the cele brated British general Frazier, breathed his last.—This house was the quarters of the German general, the Baron Reidesel and, on the day on which Frazier was killed, the Baroness Reidesel (who, with two or three small children had followed her husband, into the war) was engaged in pre-paring dinner for Burgoyne, Philips, Fra-zier, and Ackland, who were to dine, on that day, by invitation, with her husband. The table had been already set out for dinner, when the action began, and after some time, poor Frazier was broughtin wounded, not to dine, but to die. The baroness's let ters have been piblished, in which she gives a most interesting account of all these particulars, which you will find in Wilkin-son's memoirs if you have or can procure them; if not, you will read all that is affect ing and touching in regard to these inci dents collected by Mr. Silliman in his tour to Canada, which I will send to you as soon as I can procure he book. The generous sensibility evinced by Frazier, after he knew his wound was mortal, has given me much tenderness for his memory. The baroness says, he was continually apologizing to her for the trouble he was giving her—and that while sitting in the other room (there were but two, and they were very small) she could hear his groans and exclamations—

Of fatal ambition! 'Poor General Burgoyne!' 'My poor wife:'—He was killed it seems by one of Morgan's riflemen. Sil liman says he had the anecdote from our Richard Brent, formerly of congress, and Brent from Morgan himself. In the action of the 7th Oct. 1777, Frazier was the soul of the British army, and was just changing the disposition of a part of the troops, to repal a strong impression which the Americas had made, and were still making on the British right, when Morgan calling to-gether two or three of his best marksmen and pointing to Frazier, said, 'do you see

that gallant officer-that is General Frazier

I respect and honour him-thut it is noupon the fields of his bettles, and final our cessary that he should die 'This was o nough—Frazier was immediately chrise render, and remembering the beautiful and pathetic effusions of genius to which I have alluded, I could not help pitying such a man, whose mistake of his own character had put him a the head of a band of merciless, from the field, mortally wounded. will read it all in Wilkinson or Silliman — Well, sir, 'as I was saying,' we arrived at this same house at about an hour by sun, tomahawking, scalping savages, and damn'd Hessians, Hanoverians, Anspackers, Waland as good fortune would have it, before we alighted, another traveller rode up, have leckers, and Wolfenbutlers'-if I have mis ing just returned from viewing the battle fields, accompanied by old Ezra Buel, who had been a guide to the American army in both the battles of the 19th Sept. and 7th taken your arrangement of these barmoni ous names, pray put me right.—From these fields my mind fellowed the British prisoners to the barracks, near Charlottesville-Oct. and was with our troops till the sur-render. He is now 77, and his usual gat and then came the recollections of your' and Mr. R .....'s aneedotes of that placein riding is 12 miles per hour, on a very hard trotting horse; you will see honoura-ble mention made of him by Silliman. Not The temporary theatre-the acting of plays by the British officers. What would I give, my dear P-, to go at all fatigued with the excursion from which he had just returned, he wheeled a possible bout again, and accompanied us with the utmost alacrity. Then you should have been with me my dear P. to walk over By the bye, this is a pretty long letterbeen with me my dear P to walk over the fields, those very fields which, tour and forty years before, had been the theatre of

such desperate strife-where the great cause

of American iberty too was staked on the

issue of that strife, in some degree, & where

those great exertions were made for us by the heroes of the revolution, which we have, at least, the grace to remember once

a year in our flowing cups; and so tho't I—this is the field on which the famous battles of Still Water and Bemus Heights

were fought four and forty years ago!!!These fields, I take it, were not quite so

still and quit then as they are now How did these grounds swarm with armed men!'
Here Morgan was posted,' said the old

man, interrupting my meditations, there was Arsold, then a patriot, and an excellent soldier,' &c. &c and so the old gentle

man arranged the field, and conjured up before my eyes the whole host—then he painted the battles with great spirit; shewed by what accidents they had commenced on both occasions, and how they became gene-

ral; depicted the struggles in particular

gine at times, that I saw and heard all the

tumult, agitation, shouting, thunder and fury of a long and well contested field.

Good Heavens; what a warming illusion; Morgan's eye of fire and bugle voice! Ar-

nold's irresistible impetuosity! The rattling of musketry, the sharp cracking of rifles, the deafening roar of artillery, the animat-

ing shout of the soldiery, the war whoop of the Indians, the encouraging and applaud ing cries of the officers, the charge, the re-

and quiet now! Where are they all? What is that yonder plough is turning up? Only a skeleton.' What, yet, to this day. Even

yet—our ploughs are constantly striking a gainst cannon balls, or dead men's bones,

or turning up grape shot or bullets. Then I guess the people were not idle on that day. You may depend upon it friend they were

busy ' I believe it; but I have a friend in

Virginia who would be glad to have some of the bullets that were fired in those great

battles; battles that gave the first great and

decided turn to the American revolution.

To be sure, there is a ball which has been rolling about the yard for some time; you shall have the bullets too; and you John, go up in the loft and bring down that skull.

I trust you will excuse me from the skull,

it will not be convenient to carry it, but the ball and bullets I will gladly take,' and so

did. We went to several other houses

then entirely wood, except Freeman's farm

-and at all those houses, bullets & bones

were offered; even the little children hand

ling and offering the human bones with as total an absence from all emotion as if they

days, and walked, li-tening to my guide, &

returned to my quarters and slept, very lit-

tle to my honour, without dreaming; for I was too much fatigued to sleep, fancifully. The next morning I took another ride with

old Ezra, to see the American encampment,

house is still standing; it is a small, red his roofed, one story old house, that has quite a revolutionary look—and here, the old man

battles;' which were tought at least a mile

from this house, and certainly out of sight; this the old guide said he was told was right —as it was the general's business to be at

one place, always, to receive information and give orders

But what do you think of these armies

resting here in their opposite encampments, their centinels within hail of each other,

for seven days without striking a blow, and at last, the first action, that of the 19th Se

tember, 1777, being brought on by an ac-cident? Gates had a good motive for the de-lay, for his army was continually gathering

strength-but that Burgoyne, in the spirit

of proud and contemptuous invasion, with such an army, and so appointed, should

have set down so quietly and so fool shly, while his enemies were hourly increasing

in strength, satisfies me that he was not Ruo

naparte; He ought to have pushed undaunt-edly forward—or to have retired while, yet

he could—his remaining on the ground was thevery worstthing he could have done But

there is a fashion in war, as in every thing

else. The Buonaparte style of daring was not the order of that day. But enough of this way of judging men a posteriori—at their time of day and in their place even you

their time of day and interer place even you and I, great generals as we are, might have done the same or worse.—Poor Gates!
—This was his first and last field of glory!
—What a triumphant opening of his mili-

-What a triumphant opening of his mili-tary career in Americal -What a reverse was he doomed to experience in one short

year—and for poor Burgoyne, it was his last and dying speech, as a soldier—so that

both to victor and to vanquished it was the prejude only to misfortune. Such is the

passing glory of this world:-Now as to Burgoyne-pray my dear P-did you ever read the sentimental comedy of Heir-

ess-or the Maid of the Oaks-or did you

ever read the tender and elegant songs of

"Anna's Urn" or "Portenderness form'd)

These were written by Burgoyne; and al though our printers, our revolutionary offi-cers in their letters, and our song inditers of that day used to sharge him with bom-

bast, I do think that he wasone of the most

classical and elegant writers that the English nation has ever producd.—If Burgoyne had been been to the wealth of Byson, he

sighed till my heart was full and heavy

were chicken's hones or dev sticks

which you will see mentioned in the book

th occasions, and how they became gene-

again, over those grounds with you-to catch your feelings by rebound-Is it im-

By the bye, this is a pretty long letter— it is time to stop and I am rather tired of writing—I began it about an hour before the close of the mail of this day, in the hope of having it ready; but interruption has now lost me the mail:—However, you shall have the epistle sunhouseled, unanointed, una nealed; with all its sins and blotches on its head," but remember that in this case, you are the father confesser.

The relics will be addressed to the care o They have no value except Col. G — They have no value except from the associated sentiment you will give them, and perhaps the associated image of your friend. I have foreborne to touch the picturesque scenery through which I have travelled—because I hope you will see it—and I wish you to enjoy it to the full, its novelty and all—which description would

spoil.
PS The labels on the holy relics as men tioned above are:
Bullets of September 19th, 1777, Free-

man's farm battle field Bullets of the 7th of October, 1777, near

Freeman's farm battle ground.
Bullets, &c. at Saratoga field of surren

Blossoms and twigs from the oldest tree on the field of surrender at Saratoga Chips from the root of the tree on which Miss M. Rea rested, while the Indians drank at the spring beneath it—and which have been presented to Mr Warrell at the Mu-

THE DECISION .- From the B Chron A question was sometime since submitted to the decision of the Emperor of the Russians, how far the English were bound to make compensations for slaves taken in ing cries of the officers, the charge, the retreat, the rapid and regular evolution at
one point, the disorderly movements at ano,
ther, the headlong confusion, the groans of
the dying, the cry for quarter, quarter,
ghastly and bleeding wounds, severed mbs,
men and horses mingled on the plain in one
wide scene of indiscriminate blood and carnage—Ol what an uproor then! How still
and quiet now! Where are they all Where the prosecution of the late war. The fo

lowing is the clause in the treaty of Ghent, under which the controversy arose:

"All territory, places and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which might be other, during the war, or which might be taken after the signing of the said treaty, excepting only the islands thereina ter men-tioned, should be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery, or other public property originally captured in said forts or places, which should remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications o the said treaty, or any SLAVES or other private proper y

The lollowing perial Majesty: The following is the decision of his Im

TRANSLATION
The Emperor is of opinion, "that the United States of America are entitled to a

ust indemnification from Great Britain fo all private property carried away by the British forces; and as the question regards slaves more especially, for all such slaves as were carried away by the British forces from the places and territories of which the restitution was stipulated by the treaty in quitting the said places and territories.

"That the United States are entitled to consider, as having been so carried away,

all such elaves as may have been transported, from the above mentioned territories on poard of the British vessels within the wa ters of the said territories, and who for this eason have not been restored. But if there should be any American

slaves who were carried away from territo ries of which the lst article of the treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the States are not to claim an indemnification for the said slaves This decision narrows down the point in

controversy to the dimensions of a nutshell The great class of cases on which the imperial judgment was demanded, is left by this decision totally unprovided for.

EDUCATION IN SPAIN.

The Cortes of Spain, it appears, have given an extensive sanction to the Lancasterian system of education. It was decreed in their sitting of the 30th of April, that a school should be established in ever chief town of the military divisions, that they should be under the inspection of prop-er officers; and that they shall be all open-ed on or before the 1st August next. Reading, writing and arithmetic, are to be taught in them; and from the 1st of January, 1023, a school is to be established in every regiment in the service.

THE KING OF ENGLAND'S MARRI

AGE.

The belief that it is the intention of his The belief that it is the intention of his majesty to marry the daughter of the king of Denmark, gains ground in almost all circles in the metropolis, and is hailed with peculiar satisfaction by many who think that the British Court is robbed of half its splendour in the absence of a queen. How far these remarks are founded in probabili-ty we have been unable to discover. The Morning Chronicle, however, speaks so confidently on the subject as to state, that confidently on the subject as to state, that during the last week, the king inspected the palace at Kew, preparatory to its becoming the occasional residence of our future queen. There is no doubt that such an alliance with the court of Denmark, at the present crisis of affairs in Europe, would of great political importance to this country.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE PROPER CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS. Let your land be made perfectly clean by good ploughing and harrowing, and let it be well manuted, and on the first appearbe well manufed, and on the first appear-ance of raig, about the last week in July, or the first week in August, plough your land, and sowyour seed on the fresh mould, at the rate of about two pounds to the acre After your turnips are up, and have leaves as big as half a dollar, if they appear too thick, let them be harrowed once over. thick, let them be harrowed once over and if they still appear too thick, harrow and it they still appear too thick, narrow them again; taking care to cross at right angles. When they have got leaves the bigness of a dollar, let them be hoed if pos-sible, twice over, leaving the plant at least would, in my opinion, have pitched the po etic bar beyond him by many a league—war was not not his proper element—and while twelve inches apart,

INTERESTING.

The following extract of a letter from ntleman in Charleston, to his friend gentleman id Charleston, to his friend in this city, gives we are informed, a faithful account of the rise and progress of the late contemplated rising of the blacks in that city—and as the alarm has in a great measure subsided, its publicity can have no evil tendency. IV. Y. Gaz. evil tendency.

"As you will have heard, ere this reaches you, of a conspiracy in this place of the blacks against the whites, I think proper, as it is now no longer a secret, to state you the facts as far as they have come to

my knowledge.

It is now four or five weeks since I first heard a whisper that an insurrection of the blacks was to be apprehended. At first but little attention was paid by the citizens ge ground by whispers and hints from one to to another, till it was known that our city conucil had the information from some faithful blacks, which placed it beyond a doubt, that a secret conspiracy was going on, which would very soon, if the conspirators were not apprehended, break out in

"The city council kent it pretty much to themselves, till they apprehended a number of suspicious slaves, as well as many whose guilt was beyond suspicion. No one, I be lieve, of the citizens, ever thought that the blacks could possibly succeed, were they really to begin to put their nefarious designs into execution, but that they would take some lives—and this would be but a signal for a general massacre of the poor devils.

"The militia were all armed, and out eve

ry night—this is still kept ap.

"A Court, consisting of five freeholders, was organised, being men of talents, and the strictest integrity, to try such as were and might be apprehended Recently, the ringleader, a free black fellow, has been caught, and the court, after having acquit ted several, passed sentence of death unhim and five slaves, who are to be executed next Tue-day, their guilt having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. They were all of them leading characters or principals. It is said that they have, or some of them have acknowledged their object to have been the murder of the white males, the taking of the ladies for their wives, and the plunder of the city; and instead of appearng to feel any contrition, they expressed their regret that they could not cuted their designs. They will not give the names of any of their accomplices. These are the generally credited reports which are said to come from head quarters, and I have not a doubt are pretty nearly true. It is also generally believed that they in

tended first to set fire to the city in different places. They were to have commenced carrying their infernal plot into execution last Sunday evening two weeks ago, but the City Council having been timely apprised of it, had nearly all the militia of the city out under arms that very night, and event the night because for weather. the night before, for some said it was to have been on Saturday night, so that they were deterred even from making the at-Every day seems to discover more and more the extent of the plot, or rather of the number of those who were to have

Two or three nights since, a white man, said to have been an old pirate, was apprehended by the Intendent of the city. Information that such a man was inciting some blacks to an insurrection, had been him by a black fellow, who proposed ducting him into an apartment in the house where this man was in the habit of meeting those blacks as their counsellor. It was in this manner that he was taken after having been overheard in hellish counsel, by the Intendant and another gentleman doubtful whether the law will allow this monster to be punished as he deserves .-Yesterday a gentleman had his coachman apprehended, as one of the conspirators and it is said that this monster has since ac knowledged it to his master.
.There are many reports going th

ounds, which are not to be relied on; but what I have here stated I believe to be true.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Saturday the 13th inst. the convicts in the State prison, at Windsor, (Ver.) made a most desperate attempt to escape by scaling the walls of the prison. As soon as they were liberated from their cells, in the morning, they first ran a hand-cart to the wall, and proceeded with such characters. oceeded with such other mater als as came to hand, to erect a pile, by which to ascend. After repeated calls to them, from the guard on the wall, to design them, from the guard on the wall, to desist and prevent the consequences that must in evitably ensue if they persisted in their rash attempt, which they answered only by threats and a volley of stones and brick bats, he was compelled to oppose force to force, and shot the ringleader, an Irishman, by the name of Patrick Fane, aged about 23 years, directly through the head, who fell and instantly expired, still grapping in death a knife and short chain, with ing in death a knife and short chain, with which he probably intended to assail the guard when arrived on the wall. One of them exclaining, "he has killed one of us," a momentary pause ensued; but with the threat, thou down him the strong days. threat, "now, damn him, we'll kill him, they again commenced their assault on the they again commenced their assault on the guard, and their preparations to ascend, when, having levelled his second piece, the guard sternly commanded them to stand, saying that another step would require another victim, they yielded, and an end was put to the contest. A jury of inquest was ho'den on the body of Fane, whose verdic was—that he was killed by the guard from necessity and in the discharge of duty, [Lv. Post.

POTATOE BRANDY.

It is rumoured that the principal of a fa mous distillery in Paris, is about to establish himself in London to distil brandy from po tatoes, by a process which he was there obliged to relinquish, on account of the high duties Isid on to protect the vine grow ers. The brandy made was accounted as finely flavored as any other, and in every res peet thought to be as good.

PRESERVATION OF HAY.

An English paper says, in a former year, in which it rained violently during the hay harvest, and much hay was spoiled, a gentleman in a midland county preserved his tleman in a midland county preserved his whole stock, solely by persevering in keeping his hay constantly moved and turned, as it lay upon the ground, during the continuance of the rain. The result was, that while his fleighbours' hay was valued the control of the rain. only as spoiled hay, his crop was sound and good, retained its fragrancy, and bore the price of fine hay.

CITY OF WASHINGTON

Mr. John Seasord has furnished the tors of the Mational intelligencer, with historical and descriptive memoir of the historical and descriptive memoir of that ty of Washington, from which the loss ing items are selected:

Washington 'City', in the District of a lumbia, the metropolis of the United Steris situated on the left bank of the Potenand the right pairk of the Austaria and the right pairk of the Austaria and titude 38 degrees and 53 minutes, longist to titude 38 degrees and 53 minutes, longist of the type of the property of the type of the property of the property

00, being intended for a first meridi. The tyber runs through the middle of city, and may the conveyed to the by ground on which the Capitol stands the water of the Tyber and the Rec Branch may be conveyed to the Capital the President's House; the avenue, such streets as lead immediately to pel such streets as lead immediately to pits places, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, dril ed into footways, walks of treet, and em age ways; the others are of various with from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and street of 100 feet and upwards, have footward 20 feet wide; those under 100 and one of the feet, 12 feet footways. If feet wide, and under of the city stands was eeded by the site. Maryland to the United States in full sorreignty, and the proprietors of the sell arrendered their lands to be laid out as a rendered their lands to be laid out as a case up one half to the United States. from 70 to 110 feet; the avenues and st gave up one half to the United States, as

subjected other parts to be sold to raise ney as a donation to be employed, and as stitute a fund for the public buildings. The buildings belonging to the Unit

States, are,

1 The Capitol, a large and massy built ing of the Corinthian order, of free store composed of a central edifice and 2 wing the whole front of the building is about? feet, the wings were nearly completed who the British army, under Gen Ross, (who was afterwards slain in battle near Bat more.) in August 1814, made a sudden in cursion, gained possession of the city, setting fire to the Capitol, President's House Public Offices, &c not connected with the operations of war, reducing the whole to ashes, together with a valuable and extended to the operations of the with a valuable and extended to the operations of the ope sive library belonging to Congress; the wings are rebuilt and the centre nearly con pleted. The foundation of the north win was laid in the presence of President Was ington, on the 16th of September, 1793, that of the centre on the 24th of August 1818, being the anniversary of its destruc tion by the British.
2. The President's House, built of fra

stone, two stories high, of the lonic order, and covered with copper, and distant from the Capitol about one and a half miles.

3. Four buildings, erected in a line est and west of the President's House, for the accommodation of the principal deper-ments of government and subordinate of ces; the whole are of brick, two stor high, with free stone basements and covered with slate; the two new ones are handsome difices. with freestone porticos on theno: front, in the lonic order

4. The General Post Office, where the Patent Office is also kept, is a large and handsome building, three stories high and 120 feet in length, is situated on high groun about equidistant from the Capitol and the President's House.

5. A very extensive Navy Yard, com-pletely enclosed with a lofty brick wall, with a handsome gate way with guard rooms; a neat dwelling for the commandant and others, for different officers of the yard, extensive warehouses, shops for blacks mit coopers, turners, plumbers, painters, &c &c. sail lofts, model rooms, timber sheds, steam engine which works two saws, driv a tilt hammer and the turners lathes. The Columbus 71 and Potomac 44 were built on the stocks. The Potomac has been ha ed up on Commodore Rodgers' inclined plane, erected as a substitute for a dry dock Within the enclosure is a neat marble monument, erected by the American officer to the memory of their brethren who fe before Tripoli, in the year 1804; this m nument was mutilated by the British on the 25th of August, 1814. In this yard are de-posited wast quantities of naval stores and cannon of every size, and is superior tany thing of the kind in the United States

A comfortable Marine Barrack, suff cient for 1500 men, well enclosed, having a handsome parade, and a neat and commo dious residence for the commandant of the corps, and good houses for the subalters officers, an armoury, and shop for the re-

pair of arms, &c.
7. A substantial Navy Magazine, with

house for the keeper.

8. A Fort at the extreme southern post
of land in the city, commands the channel
of the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, the improvements at this place are extensive and substantial; with store houses, as armoury, shops, in which are made guarriages, fixed ammunition, &c. with an extensive open space belonging, to the gar-

The Capitol square is enclosed by a strong and handsome iron railing, and in par planted with trees and shrubbery, and wi in a short time afford a delightful promer Similar improvements are making at the President's house and public offices.

There is a pile bridge, about one mile long, over the Potomac, built in 1809, leading to Alexandria, and two over the Eastern ing to Alexandria, and two over the Estate Branch Of turnpikes, there is one to A-lexandria, one to intersect the Littlerier turnpike in Virginia, another to Baltimore, completed, and one now opening to Motigomery court house. A canal passes thro the city, connecting the waters of the Eustern Branch with the Potomac. The Eustern Branch with the Potomac. tern Branch has a sufficent depth of water tern Branch has a sufficent depth of water for frigates to afcend to the navy yard without lightening, and vessels drawing 14 fet water come up to the Potomac Bridge, near to which are three good wharves, and from thence to the mouth of the Tiber there is 0 feet at high tide. There are four market houses, in each of which markets are held tri-weekly. The city contains a large in firmary, a female orphan asylum, a gool, a neat and commodious new theatre, a circus, and two masonic halls, a city hall, comand two masonic halls, a city hall, com-menced in August 1820, the south half of which is built and enclosed; it presents a front of 251 feet, erected from the proceeds of a lottery, authorised by Congress; three buildings for public schools, two of which buildings for public school, two of which are on the Lancasterian plan, supported by the corporation and open for all poor children; thirteen places of public worship, viz. two for Episcopalians, three Presbyterian, two Catholic, two Methodist, two Beptist, one Unitarian, and a Friends Meeting, which are generally well attended.

There are also clip there we Medical.

There are also a City Library, Medical, Botanical, Clerk's, Benevolent, Masonic, Orphan, Bible, Dorcas, Missionary & Track Sorieties, Columbian Institute, and other Institutions. Education is not overlooked, as is evinced by the numerous academic and schools which are established. Besign the Columbian College, adjoining the sty, there is a large Catholic Theological Seminary in the city, coanneted with which is a school for the general education of

An extensive window glass manufactory, which supplies the market, and exports to a comiderable amount; flye very extensive tivers, with accommodations equal to any of a similar nature; three Banks and a Branch of the United States Bank; a Fire Insurance Company, nine Printing Offices, two daily papers, two tri-weekly and two weekly. A steam boat runs regularly to Aquis Creek, one to Alexandria and another from Norfolk to the city. Fire stages depart daily to Baltimore, and several others.

The seat of government was removed here in the year \$800, during the presiden

or of John Adams.

The city was incorporated by an act of Congress, passed on the third of May, 1802, by which act, the appointment of the Mayor, was vested in the President yarly; and the two branches of the Council elected by the people, in a general ticket. By a supplementary art passed May 4, 1812, the corporation was made to consist of a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, and a board of Common Council; the Board of Aldermen to consist of eight members, elected for two years, to be residents of, and chosen from, ch ward: the Board of Common Council to consist of twelve, three from each ward; and the Mayor, by the joint ballot of the two boards, to serve for one year. By a new charter, granted by Congress on the 15th May, 1820, it is provided that the Mayor shall be elected by the people, to serve two years, from the second Monday in June; the Board of Aldermen to consist of two members from each ward, elected for two years, and are ex-officio justices of for two years, and are ex-officio justices of the peace for the whole country, the Board of Common Council to consist of three members from each ward, to serve one year; and every free white male citizen of the United States, or all ul age, having resided in the city one year previous to the election, being a resident in the ward in which he offers to vote, and shall have been assessed on the books of the corporation for the year ending on the 31st, day of December, preceding the election, and shall have paid all taxes legally assessed and due on personal property, and when legally required to pay the same, shall be entitled to vote at any election for a Mayor, or Members of the two Boards.

bers of the two Boards.

The city is by an act of the Council divided into six wayds. The number of the inhabitants were, at different periods, as follows, ascertained by the official enumerations, viz:

1820.

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The number of dwellings, exclusive of public buildings and shops, was, on the 1st. of Jan. 1822-2229; of which 1035 were brick, Jan. 1822—2229; of which 1035 were brick, and 1184 weed and the assessed valuation of real and personal property, on the first of January, 1821, was \$6,568,726, affording arevenue of \$32,843.63; in addition to which is a revenue of \$1,000, arising from licences of taverns, hackney coaches, &c. which is appropriated to the support of the is appropriated to the support of the poor, of public schools and markets, and to pay the officers of the corporation.

THUNDER STORM. One of the most tremendous exhibitions felectrical phenomena, was witnessed in or electrical phenomena, was witnessed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the evening of July 12th. The fluid was discharged in eight different places in the town at thesame moment. Mr Jones' farge brick bouse was struck; the chimney abyee the roof demol shed; the bricks scattered in every direction; fragments of wood and lathing through with such ing thrown with such violence as to treak the pannels of the doors; and Mrs. Jones found senseless, covered with frag-ments. A school house, shop, and other buildings were considerably injured. On the South Meeting House, the fluid was at. tracted by the rod, bent it, loosened the clamps, went off on the hinges of the door; shirered the wood work of the interior of the building; and carried one piece of board six feet long, over the pews thirty five feet to the broad aisle.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

Painful accounts have lately been received of the great distresses of the agricultural emigrants, in consequence of the failure of the crops for two seasous. Many of them were absolutely starving. Some reliet has been administered from Cape town but not sufficient to check the alarming distress. It is said the emigrants are indignant at their treatment, but dark not give vent to their complaints, less that, slender supply from Cape town be cut off by the governor; who as he has ten thousand pounds a year for his own provision, may not be easily persuaded of the real extent of the calamity. Painful accounts have lately been receiv-

Capt. Saunders, from Neuvitas, informs that news had been received, via Porto Ri-co, that Gen. Quiroga, was expected at Ha-vans, with 3000 men, to take command as Captain General of the Island.

It is a remarkable fact, noticed in the Autora, that Mr. Torres, (from the Republic of Colombia.) was the first ambassador of South America, and the pression diplomatic character, who has hed in the United States, since the establishment of our government.

government. CATERPILLARS. From the American Daily Advertiser.

Mr Poulson,
As this is the season for caterpillars and As this is the season for caterpillars and vermin of all kinds, I have been very dilitatin searching out all the receipts for tetting rid of them: amongst others was the following?—Scotch snuff, mixed with some glutinous substance. I mixed it with some molasses, and found it to succeed very well, completely destroying the sarming. some molasses, and found it to succeed very well, completely destroying the vermin. The cabe in the twas tried on some rose bushes, me it which was a double white didn't rive, which was a double.—I anointed the stam of the bushes.

Last summer, I made a tea of elder bernes, which answered the purpose also, and which I put on with a watering pot; but as they are not yet in flower, I tried the forestr. I thought it would be of some service.

I thought it would be of some service er. I thought it would be of some service to my fellow-gardeners to mention this, as nothing is so provoking as to have a garden, over which you preside, completely efficienced by such busy creatures.

AGRICOLA.